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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Select Poetry.

THE LIGHT OF HOME.

The Light of Home! how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall;
And from the lattice far it gleams
To love, and rest, and comfort, all;
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold and fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name
Around the light at home!

When through the dark and stormy night
The wayward wanderer homeward flies,
How cheering is that twinkling light
That through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light of home. He feels
That loving hearts will greet him there;
And softly through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care
Around the light at home!

The light at home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart,
The cheering hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home!

A Select Story.

A TRUE STORY.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

On the 15th of November, 1856, a celebration of a peculiar character was held in a small village near Jena. It was an occasion of entirely a local nature, and might have passed over unobserved and unknown to all, except the immediate vicinity, but for its connection with the battle that fifty years and one day before annihilated the power of Prussia. An account of it, however, was published in most of the German newspapers, and this circumstance, the sequel of the story which I am about to relate, was brought on. At the time the celebration took place, I was residing in Gotha, not more than fifty miles from the spot, and received the story almost in the very words of the chief actor in it. I am sorry that his name and that of the village have escaped my memory.

We must first go back to the 14th of October, 1806. On that day the windy uplands northeast of Jena witnessed the brief but terrible combat, which resulted in the triumphant march of the French army into Berlin eleven days afterward—during which time Prussia had lost 60,000 men, 65 standards, and 600 cannon. A portion of the French was encamped on the battle field, or quartered in the village around. The poor inhabitants overwhelmed by this sudden avalanche of war upon its quiet fields—where for a hundred years or more they had reaped their harvest in peace—submitted in helpless apathy while their houses and barns were plundered by the lawless soldiery. The battle was over but there was no lull in the blast of ruin.—Through the clouds of cannon smoke which settled in the bosom of the deep valleys as the raw October evening came on, were heard in all directions, shrieks of fear, yells of rage or triumph, and cries of pain or lamentation.

Davoust—the "Butcher of Hamburg," as the Germans called him—took up his quarters for the night in one of the most convenient and comfortable houses which could be found in the neighborhood of the scene of slaughter. Here he rapidly issued orders for the disposition of the forces under his command, gave directions for the morrow, and received reports from his adjutant. He had taken his cloak, and was about retiring to an inner chamber for repose, when an officer entered. "Pardon me, General, he said, but there is a case which requires attention. The German *canaille* must be taught to respect us. Ten soldiers of Company —— of the Fourth infantry, who quartered themselves in the village of Waldorf, (let us say,) have been driven away by the people, and two or three of them are severely injured.

Davoust's eye glittered' and his moustache curled like the lip of a mastiff, as he turned and halted a moment at the door of the bedroom. "Send a lieutenant and twenty men to the village, pick out ten of the vagabonds and shoot them down!" was the brief order. "Where is Waldorf?" he added, turning to one of those useful creatures who are always willing to act as guides and interpreter for the enemy in their own land.

"There is a village called Upper Waldorf which lies near the head of a small valley to the left; Middle Waldorf is on the other side of the hill, and Lower Waldorf about half an hour's distance beyond.

The marshal not caring to make more minute inquiries, went to bed. If ten men were shot, that was sufficient.

The next morning, at sunrise, Lieutenant Lamotte with twenty men marched over the trampled hills to seek Waldorf. It was a disagreeable business, and the sooner it was over the better. On reaching a ridge which overlooked the intersection of two or three valleys, more than one village was visible through the cold fog that was beginning to rise.—"*Out est Waldorf,*" inquired the officer of the man whom he had impressed by the way. "*Das,*" answered the man, "*ish ober Waldorf,*" pointing to a village on the left. "*En avaunt!*" and in fifteen minutes more the Frenchmen marched into the little hamlet.

Halting in an open space between the church, and the two principal beer houses, the officer summoned the inhabitants together. The whole village was already awake, for few had slept during the night. Their ears were still stunned by the thunder of yesterday, and visions of burning and pillage still danced before their eyes. At the command of the lieutenant the soldiers seized all the male inhabitants, and forcibly placed them in a line before him. The women and children waited near in terrible anxiety, for no one understood the words which were spoken, and these ominous preparations led them to imagine the worst.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., JANUARY 25, 1860. NO. 31.

At this juncture, the son of the village pastor appeared upon the scene. He was a young man of twenty, who was studying theology, in order to become his father's successor, and fortunately had some knowledge of French. The appearance of things without, the cries and entreaties of the terrified people, told him that his help was wanted. He immediately addressed himself to Lieutenant Lamotte, and begged for an explanation of the proceedings.

"I am ordered to punish this village," answered the latter, "for your treatment of our soldiers last night. The marshal orders that ten of you must be shot. The only thing that I can do is, to allow you to draw lots among yourselves, or to point out those concerned in the outrage.

"But," continued the young man, "your General has been misinformed. No French soldiers have visited our village before you. We truly have been in great fear and anxiety the whole night; but the valley is deep and the village is partly concealed from view by the woods on the side. There are also the villages of Middle and Lower Waldorf, which lie further down in the open valley. You can soon satisfy yourself, sir, that this village is completely innocent; and I entreat you not to shed the blood of our harmless people."

"There is no time for investigation," said the officer. "I was ordered to proceed to Waldorf, and I am guided hither. I will wait till you make your choice of ten to be sacrificed, but have no authority to do more."

By this time the people had learned the fate in store for them. The women with tears and appealing gestures, crowded around the officer, begging him to spare their sons and husbands; the men stood silent, with bloodless faces and dumb, imploring eyes. The scene was evidently painful both to the officer and the soldiers, accustomed as they were to the unmerciful code of war. They were anxious to put an end to it and leave; but the clergyman's son inspired with the belief that the fate of ten men rested upon his efforts, continued to urge his plea with a zeal and eloquence that would not be set aside. Lieutenant Lamotte struggled awhile between his sense of duty and his natural humanity, while the young advocate appealed to his conscience and to the obedience which he owed to a higher commander than Davoust. Finally he consented to wait while a sergeant was dispatched to head quarters, accompanied by a peasent to show him the nearest way. A few lines hastily penciled, stated the facts in the case, and asked further instructions.

Meanwhile the inhabitants waited in a state of suspense scarcely to be endured—Lieutenant Lamotte—who, as a thorough Frenchman, soon wearied of a painful emotion, and shaking it off at the risk of appearing heartless—said: "The morning is keen, and a walk before sunrise doesn't diminish the appetite; can you give us some refreshments from your hidden supplies?" At a word from the young man, many of the women brought together the coffee they had prepared for their own breakfast, with black bread, mugs of beer, and a small cheese or two—sufficient for a rough meal—of which the soldiers partook with the usual laughing comments on "*la crisine Altamande.*" The company of victims looked on in silence, and more than once muttered gloomily: "We are feeding our executioners."

"Even if that should be true," said the young man, "it is but doing as Christ taught us. Whether or not we obtain Christian charity from these men, let us, at least, show them that we are christians."

This solemn rebuke had its effect. A few of the men assisted in entertaining the soldiers, and the latter with their facility of fraternization, soon made themselves at home. As the stomach fills the heart also enlarges, and the men began to say among themselves: "It is a pity these men should be shot by mistake."

It was not long before the sergeant and his guide arrived. The former handed the Lieutenant a note, which he hastily tore open and read. "Waste no time in parley. It is indifferent which village is punished, an example must be made. Do your duty and return instantly." So ran the pitiless answer.

"Choose your men!" said the Lieutenant rising to his feet, and grinding his teeth to keep down his faltering heart. But now the lamentations broke out afresh. The women clung around the men that were dear to them, and many of the latter overcome by the general distress, uttered loud cries and prayers for mercy. The young man knelt down in front of them, saying to the officer: "I do not kneel to you; but I pray God that he will remove the sin of slaughter from your soul."

As the officer met his earnest eyes full of a sublime calmness and courage, his own suddenly filled with tears. He turned to his men who stood drawn up in a line before him, but no word was spoken. Their hands were in their proper places, according to drill regulations; and there were drops on many cheeks which they could not wipe away. There was a silent question in the officer's eye—a silent answer in theirs. The former turned hurriedly, beckoned the young man to him, and whispered in an agitated voice.

"My friend I will save you by stratagem." Choose ten of your most courageous men, place them in a line before me and I will order my men to shoot them through the head. At the instant I give the order to fire, they must fall flat on the ground; my soldiers will aim high, and no one will be injured. As soon as the volley is fired I will give the order to march; but no one must stir from his place until we are out of sight.

These words were instantly translated to the people, but so great was their panic that no one offered to move. The pastor's son then took his place, alone, in the vacant space before the line of soldiers. "I offer myself," said he, "as one trusting in God that all shall be saved; and I call upon those of you who have the hearts of men in your bodies to stand beside me." Young Conrad, a sturdy farmer, and but newly a bridegroom, joined—casting as he did so a single encouraging look upon his wife, who turned deadly pale but spoke not a word. One by one, as men who have resolved to face death—for the most of them had but a trembling half-confidence in their escape—eight others walked out and took their places in the line. The women shuddered, and hid their eyes; the men looked steadily on, in the fascination of terror; and the little children in awed but ignorant curiosity. The place was silent as if devoid of life.

Again the Lieutenant surveyed his soldiers.

"Take aim!" he commanded. He continued—"aim at their heads that your work may be well done!" But though his voice was clear and strong, and the tenor of his words not to be mistaken, a clairvoyant flash of hidden meaning ran down the line, and the men understood him. Then came the the last command:—"*Fire!*"—but the second which intervened between the word and the ringing volley the ten men were already falling. The cracks of the muskets and sound of their bodies were simultaneous. Without pausing an instant, the Lieutenant cried: "Right about wheel?" "Forward!" and the measured tramp of the soldiers rang down the narrow village street.

The women uncovered their eyes and gazed. There lay the ten men, motionless and apparently lifeless. With wild cries they gathered around them; but ere their exclamations of despair had turned into those of joy, the last of the soldiers had disappeard in the wood. Then followed weeping embraces, as all arose from the ground—laughter and sobs of hysterical joy. The pastor's son, uncovering his head, knelt down; and while all reverently followed his example, uttered an eloquent prayer of thanksgiving for their merciful deliverance.

What this young man had done was not suffered to go unrewarded. A blessing rested upon his labors and his life. In the course of time he became a clergyman, filling for a while his father's place for the people he had saved, but was afterwards led to a wider and more ambitious sphere. He was called to Leipzig, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and finally became known throughout Germany as the founder of the *Gustav Adolf Verein,* (Gustavus Adolphus Union,) which has for its object of the dissemination of protestant principles by means of voluntary contributions. In some respects, it resembles the Home Mission of our country. Many churches built by this association are now scattered throughout the United States.

The inhabitants of Waldorf never forgot their pastor, nor he them. He came back, from time to time, to spend a few days in the quiet little village of his youth, in which the most eventful crisis of his life was passed.

In 1856, three out of the ten pseudo victims of Davoust were still living in their old homes, and the people besought them that the semi-centennial anniversary of such an event, deserved a special celebration, Dr. ——, of Leipzig, (formerly the pastor's son,) was invited to be with them. He came—he would have come from the ends of the earth—and after a solemn religious service in the church, proceeded to the very spot on which he had stood and faced the French muskets, and there related to the children and grand children of those he had saved, the narrative which I have here given in less moving and eloquent words. Those who were present, described the scene as singularly impressive and affecting. The three old men sat near him as he spoke. And the emotions of that hour of trial was so vividly reproduced in their minds, that at the close, they laughed and wept as they had done on the same day fifty years before.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the officer whose humane stratagem had preserved their lives. "Since that day," said he, "I have never heard of him. I did not even learn his name; but he is remembered in my prayers. Most probably he died a soldier's death on one of the many fields of slaughter which intervened between Jena and Waterloo; if he should be living it would cheer my last days on earth if I could reach him with a single word of gratitude."

In the same year there lived—and no doubt, still is living—in Lyons, an invalid and pensioned captain of the Napoleonic wars. A life of vicissitudes, he found himself in old age, alone, forgotten, poor. His daily resort was a cafe, where he could see and read the principal European journals, and perhaps measure the changed politics of the present time by the experience of his past life.

One day in November, 1856, he entered the cafe, took his accustomed seat and picked up the nearest paper. It happened to be the Augsburg Allegemine *Zeitung;* but he had spent some years in Germany, and understood the language tolerably. His attention was arrested by a letter dated Jena. "Jena," he thinks, "I was there too. What is going on there now?" He reads a little further; "Celebration at Waldorf—Waldorf? The name is familiar; where have I heard it?" As he continues his perusal, the old captain's excitement, so unusual a circumstance, attracts the attention of all the other *habitues* of the cafe. *Grand Dieu,* Davoust—Waldorf—the ten men—the pastor's son! Did I dream such a thing, or is this the same?—Forgotten for years—effaced by a hundred other military adventures—overlaid and lost in the crowded stores of a soldier's memory, the scene came to light again. The pastor's son still lived, still remembered, and thanked the preserver of his native village! Many a long year had passed since such a glow warmed the chambers of the old man's heart.

That evening he wrote to Dr. ——, in Liepzig, He was ill, and but a few months distant from his last hour; but the soldier's letter seemed like a Providential answer to his prayers, and brightened the flickering close of his life. A manly and affectionate correspondence was carried on between the two while the latter lived. The circumstance became public, and the deed was officially recognized in a way most flattering to the pride of Captain Lamotte. The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and the King of Saxony conferred upon him the order of their respective houses, which were followed soon afterward by the cross of the legion of honor from Louis Napoleon, and an increase of his pension, which assured him ease and comfort the rest of his life. A translation of the doctor's narrative, published in the French papers, drew attention to him, and he was no longer a neglected frequenter of the cafe. He was known and honored, even without his three orders.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it again after many days."

The Advantages of Poverty.

Of course by this we do not mean that penury and want are beneficial, but that to be so far relatively poor as to feel that one's circumstances do not come up to one's wants and expectations and desires, while it has its obvious disadvantages, is also highly useful and advantageous to most men in several respects. As to *happiness,* for instance. Take two young men of equal health and education, one notoriously rich and the other not worth a cent, and the poor man will, in more than half the number of instances, be the most cheerful and happy man of the two.—He will have fewer indulgences and excesses to re-act upon his system, fewer sources of anxiety and dread, fewer unemployed hours to let the mind turn in broodingly upon itself. He is compelled to be at work regularly, lives carefully, sleeps soundly and is happy. There is many a young man who begins life cheerful and happy, but who increases regularly in riches and in size, in the comforts of home and the luxuries and refinements of an advancing position, and yet, as he does this, will confess that he is not so happy now, rolling in wealth, as twenty years ago when worth nothing but a clear head, a brisk pair of hands, and the conviction that the world was before him.

And as to the prospect even of becoming wealthy, the poor man at starting is, on the whole, we believe, better off than the young man who receives an inheritance to begin with. Facts show this. True, money grows and paves the way finely to success. "The gift of the wise man maketh room for him." But the ways of getting rid of money also grow, and much faster in every young man who has more money in his purse than he knows what to do with. We have known young men not spending more than two hundred dollars a year yet moving always in the best society, and we have known young men to get through nearer twenty thousand without being really respectable or half so happy. Habits of frugality, fore-thought and calculation as to where the means were to come from for anything wanted, are the necessary foundations of enduring wealth. Without these, no matter how rich a man may be today, either he or his children will get through it in a very short time. So far from a capital to begin with being necessary to operate upon, the want of capital often teaches the poor man superior financial wisdom and economy.

As to fame, few rich men, at the beginning of life, ever win it in any pursuit that requires labor or peril. It is the children tugging at the lawyer's gown that makes him an eloquent pleader at the bar. In fact, strong necessities and pressing wants do more to elicit genius and develope greatness than can well be described. A man rolling in wealth and luxury has too many enticements to ease to climb the rugged path of lofty achievement. As to care there is no camparison. The poor man has nothing to loose, while the rich live in perpetual dread. The abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep.—They are not so sure that their friends are true and disinterested. It has often been said that prosperity makes friends and adversity tries them. But the real fact is exactly the other way. It is adversity that makes *real* friends and prosperity that tries them.

And now, as to the next generation. Are the children of wealthy or of poor parents, (those parents being of equal intelligence and character,) most likely to prosper? The strongest, healthiest, finest men, grow up from boys who *have* to do all they can for a living. It is possible, no doubt, for the children of the wealthy to be thus brought up.—Yet not one child in a hundred is, most of them are pampered and puny, without the same mental strength and fortitude which those of a more hardy training exhibit.—The habit of self-reliance is the foundation of all independence of character, and this is closely connected with every virtue. Yet none are so self-reliant as the poor.

So far, then, the chief advantage of wealth is the means it affords of superior mental cultivation, superior books, and *apparatus* of learning of all kinds. This is the chief advantage of it. Where wealth is only regarded as capital, the principal of which is only to make the possessor more wise and powerful for good—there, it is a blessing and one of the greatest of blessings. But directly any man feels wealthy—that is, that he has more money than he knows how and needs to use, as capital for higher good and more extended usefulness—then his money becomes an injury to him and not a blessing. Many, with a little assistance, surmount the evils of poverty in obtaining an education, and everything else—few that of too much wealth. In one State at least, even a University education is without charge. Many work their way through, and those who do, almost always make the best scholars. Indeed, some of those now among the highest literary men in the land, have worked their way through college from the carpenter's bench or by personal labors. Facts like these should remove the discontent of those whose lives are spent in visions of what they would accomplish had they only the pecuniary advantages of others around them.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

☞ Boys and girls here is a word for you; get out of bed early in the morning—sing, dance and jump till your eyes are fairly open, do up your chores and morning work with a will, and then HIE off to school with a light heart and clear head, and you will be happy all day. The active boy makes the active man, and the slow, moping, listless, lazy man was once the boy who grumbled when he had a lesson to learn. Wake up then, and off to school.

Paddy's Coon Hunting.

An Irishman of our acquaintance named Michael O'Rodger, who settled in this part of the country some years ago, lately received an unexpected visit from his brother Pat, who was direct from the sod. Mike heartily welcomed his brother and resolved to do every thing in his power to make his visit an agreeable one. Accordingly at the end of the second day after Pat's arrival, which had been spent by them in general carousal, Mike armed his brother with a shilelah, and immediately led off in the direction of the corn field, about a half mile distant, where he assured Pat that they would enjoy a rare evening's coon hunting.

The night was too dark to distinguish the objects of their search at any great distance, but on entertng the field and setting up a yell they soon discovered by the rustling of the corn stalks in various directions that they had been successful in routing several of them from their hiding places.

Mike's keen eyes were now fixed upon a large tree, which stood a few yards distant, and he soon had the satisfaction of detecting an object moving up its trunk at a rapid rate. This he knew to be a coon, and with a shout of joy he rushed towards the tree calling his brother to follow up. In a moment the two sportsmen were under the tree. Mike prepared to climb, and directed Pat how to act when the coon reached the ground.

"He'll be after makin' a great noise to get away," said Mike, "but for your life don't let him escap ye."

"Och, be off up the tree wid ye," answered Pat flourishing his shilelah, evidently growing impatient for the sport, "niver fear but I'll put an ind to him when he comes down."

Mike now commenced climbing the tree with all possible haste and succeeded very well in the ascent until he reached the first branches and become hid from the gaze of the brother, when he paused a moment to ascertain in what part of the tree the coon had taken lodging. While matters were in this state, the coon made a sudden move among the branches which so startled Mike that he unfortunately let go his hold and fell headlong to the ground.

Pat supposing him to be the coon, rushed furiously upon him with his shilelah, and commenced that delightful operation of putting an end to him.

"Murther! murther!" cried Mike, attempting to raise his feet, "in the name of St. Patrick don't be afther bating me to death!"

"Ye needn't be givin' me any uv of your dirty excuses; shure my brither tould me ye'd be afther makin' a great noise to git away, but not a tut ye'll move out o' this alive."

Mike now supposing his brother to be crazy, thought it time to struggle for life, so seizing Pat by the legs he succeeded in throwing him to the ground, whereupon a rough and tumble fight commenced which lasted for some time without either of the brothers uttering a word.

After a violent contest, however, Mike came off victorious, Pat being so completely subdued as to render him helpless. But fearing it was not all over with him, he began to call wildly for Mike to hasten down the tree and assist him, or the "ugly baste" would have his life.

By this time Mike fully comprehended the error into which his brother had fallen, and commenced every means in his power to bring him to his senses, which after a great deal of persuasion he succeeded in doing.

But the coon was allowed to escape unharmed, as neither of the adventurers felt in a humor for continuing the hunt that night. Indeed it was Pat's first hunting scrape, and he swore by all the saints it would be the last.

Benjamin Franklin's Integrity.

But few have it in their power to do as much good or evil as printers. We know they all glory in Dr. Franklin as a father, and are wont to mention his name with veneration. Happy would it be for them if they would read the following, with a resolution to imitate it:

Soon after his establishment in Philadelphia, Franklin was offered a piece to publish in his newspaper; being very busy, he begged the gentleman to leave it for consideration. The next day the author called, and asked his opinion of it. Franklin replied:

"Why, sir, I am sorry to say that I think it highly scurrilous and defamatory. Being at a loss, on account of my poverty, whether to reject it or not, I thought I would put it to this issue—at night, when my work was done, I bought a two penny loaf, on which, with a mug of cold water, supped heartily, and then wrapping myself in my great coat, slept very soundly on the floor till morning, when another loaf and a mug of water afforded me a breakfast. Now, sir, since I can live comfortably in this manner, why should I prostitute my press to personal hatred and party passion, for a luxurious living?"

One cannot read this anecdote of our American sage, without thinking of Socrates' reply to King Archelaus, who had pressed him to give up preaching in the dirty streets of Athens, and come and live with him in his splendid court:

"Meal, please your Majesty, is a half penny a peck at Athens, and water I can get for nothing."

A WIFE WORTH HAVING—HER PRAYER.—"Lord! bless and preserve that dear person whom thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his sorrows, a meet helper in all the accidents and changes in the world, make me amiable forever in his eyes, and forever dear to him. Unite his heart to me in dearest love and holiness, and mine to him in all sweetness charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentedness and unreasonableness of passion and humor; and make me humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to Thy blessed word, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever Amen."

How Do You Spend Your Evenings?

Young man, how do you spend your evenings? Answer this question, and we can tell you, almost to a certainty, what will be your future character. In our view, more depends upon the manner in which young men pass this season, as it regards their course and conduct years to come, than upon anything else. We have been an observer of men and things for the last twenty years, and can point to many a youth, who has caused weeping and sorrow in his family, disgraced his name, and is now an outcast in the world, or has sunk to a dishonored grave, who commenced his career of vice, when he broke away from wholesome restraint, and spent his evenings in the company of the abandoned. On the contrary, we know many estimable young men—the pride and hope of their friends—who are working their way to favor and wealth, who spend their evenings in some useful pursuits.

Young man listen to us, and take heed to our words—not that we wish to deprive you of a single pleasure, or debar you from any innocent amusement. We entreat you, be particular *where* and *how* you pass your evening hours. If you lounge about the bar-room, partaking of the vulgar conversation that is introduced, and join the ribald song, or stand at the corner of the streets, using profane language, or waste your time at dance-houses, or in the sensual club room, you will soon so habituate yourself to low blackguardism and vile conversation, that no young man who respects himself will be found in your company, and your future life will be mapped before you, in living, lamentable characters. *Think,* therefore, and ere it is too late, change your ways and lay down a career of usefulness and respectability, discharging all your duties to God and to man, and thus securing to yourself contentment in the present world, and the hope of a glorious immortality in the world to come.

A Story for Boys.

It is related of a Persian mother, that on giving her son forty pieces of silver as his portion, she made him swear never to tell a lie.

"Go on my son, I consign thee to God, and we shall not meet again here, till the day of judgment."

The youth went his way, and the party he traveled with were assaulted with robbers.

One fellow asked the boy what he had got, and he said—

"Forty diners are sown up in my garments."

He laughed, thinking he jested.

Another asked him the same question and received the same answer.

At last the chief called him and asked him the same question, and he said—

"I have told two of your people already that I have forty diners sewed in my clothes."

He ordered the clothes to be ripped open and found the money.

"And how came you to tell this," said the chief.

"Because," said the child, "I would not be false to my mother, to whom I promised never to tell a lie."

"Child," said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible at my age of the duty I owe to God? Give me thy hand that I may swear repentance on it."

"You have been our leader in sin," they said to the chief, "be the same in the path of virtue," and they immediately made restitution on the boy's hand.

There is a good moral in this story, which goes beyond the direct influence of the mother on the child. The sentiments infused into the breast of a child is again transferred from breast to breast.

SQUIRE W.'S MISTAKE.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* tells the following:

Old Squire W. is an honest jovial soul, with a few religious scruples—fond of a hearty laugh or a good joke at any time.—He relates the following on himself as an actual occurrence:

"One night, boys, I had a very strange dream, I thought I was about to get to heaven. A long ladder, like Jacob's, reached from the ground towards the 'good place,' and it was on this ladder that I went up. When I reached the top, I found a space of seven or eight feet intervening between the last round and the celestial gate. I could see within, and catch glimpses of the things inside.—Peter stood at the entrance—he leaned over—reached out his hands and told me to jump. I did jump, boys, and got one of the d—dst falls you ever heard of—for I found myself sprawling on the floor, having jumped out of bed, while I was trying to jump to heaven."

OBEDIENCE TO THE MOTHER.—"Come away; come instantly, or I will call your father," I heard a mother say to her child, who was playing in the street before her window. I did not stop to learn the result, but I pitied the poor mother who had not power within herself to control her child, and who so unhesitatingly declared her inefficiency.

A mother should never thus appeal to the father's authority to strengthen her own, nor should she admit, by thought, word, or deed, that her power is inferior to his. God never made it inferior, and he requires as prompt obedience to the one as to the other. The mother who allows herself thus to appeal to another, is continually weakening the authority she should exercise over her children.—She is herself teaching them to disobey the commandment which inculcates obedience to parents, for what child can honor a mother too weak to govern him?

ENGAGING MANNERS.—There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on, without running the risk of being deemed either affected or foppish.—The sweet smile, the quiet, cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, or more especially a stranger, whom one may recommend to our good regards, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention which is so captivating when united with self-possession—these will insure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty.—*Taylor.*

☞ The following advertisemen under the head of a "Wife Wanted," is in the Batesville, (Ark.) *News:*

"Any gal what's got a bed, coffee pot, and skillet, knows how to cut out britches, can make a huntin' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services until death parts both of us."

☞ "Friend Mallady, I am pleased that thee has such a fine organ in thy church."—"But," said the clergyman, "I thought you were opposed to having an organ in church?" "So I am," replied friend Tommy, "but then, if thee worship the Lord by machinery, I would like thee to have a first-rate instrument."

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 25, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT. WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

New York for Douglas!

Although it is well known to all intelligent politicians throughout the country, that the Democracy of the great Empire State, New York, in their regular State Convention, selected delegates to the approaching National Convention in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, persistent and disgraceful efforts have been made by the enemies of that eminent Statesman, to mislead the Democracy of the other States by denying that such is the fact. The object of these enemies of the Democratic party is, of course, to break the force of the overwhelming popularity of the Illinois Statesman, and thus enable these wiley, scheming tricksters, to defeat the *will of the people!* But they are bound to be disappointed. The thirty-five electoral votes of New York, like the vote of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, and several other States, *will be cast as a* UNIT, in the Charleston Convention, *for that great Democratic Champion* STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS!

The New York *News*, a leading Democratic journal, discussing this subject, says:

"We published, yesterday, the explicit declaration of Clancy, the city leader of the delegation to Charleston, that '*a very large majority of those delegates are for Douglas!*' Clancy spoke by authority, being fully justified by the open declarations of his colleagues in this section of the State. We have now (continues the *News*) to furnish a more emphatic and explicit announcement from a far more influential quarter. The Buffalo *Courier*, owned by and generally recognized as the home organ of Dean Richmond, throws off all disguise, and says: 'Our own Empire State has, out of the delegates selected, fifty-seven sure for Douglas, and only thirteen for other candidates. *By a vote which passed the Convention in this State, the delegation is required to vote as a UNIT at Charleston.—Douglas having the majority of the delegation, will receive, therefore, the Unanimous vote of the great Empire State at Charleston.*'"

We are rather inclined to think the above sufficiently *explicit* and *authoritative* to spike the guns of the enemies of Mr. Douglas.

THE MAN.—The editor of the Bolivar (Tennessee) *Democrat*, in an able article, declares the Illinois Senator to be the choice of the people of the South, and of the Democracy of the Union. The following extract will convey some idea of the spirit of his manly position. He says:

EXACTLY WHERE WE STAND.—We care not what may be the clandestine efforts of any individuals, to misrepresent us to the contrary, we are one of those who honestly believe the Federal Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the Territories. *We are an admirer of the manly, consistent and patriotic course of* STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, *of Illinois.* The unnatural opposition against which he has to contend has won our warmest and most heartfelt sympathy. *We believe his position to be impregnable, and the arguments of his opponents to be the creatures of error.* If the Democratic party triumphs over sectionalism in 1860, it will be with *him* as the leader.

WORDS OF TRUTH!—In the last number of that bold and fearless Democratic journal, the Chester County *Democrat*, we find the following:

"If the Democratic party goes into the next Presidential contest advocating the atrocious doctrines of the Southern secessionists, there are thousands upon thousands of as true-hearted Democrats as the country contains, who will stand listlessly by, prepared, when the contest is over, to maintain the Union and the Constitution against any desperadoes who may attempt to assault either."

However unpalatable to the ears of some of our "week-knee'd" brethren this startling declaration may sound, we are bound to declare that every line contains a solid and unvarnished truth. Let those Democrats, therefore, who have the interest of the party at heart, square their actions accordingly.

☞ The Ohio *Statesman*, heretofore a paper with strong Administration proclivities, has been compelled to give way to the popular voice, and has run up the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President. And the Hartford *Post*, one of the ablest and most influential Democratic papers in Connecticut, has also raised the name of Douglas to its mast-head. Douglas has more Democratic presses and friends in the Union, than any two of the candidates named. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has lost his own State—a large majority of the Delegates are for Guthrie, of that State.

☞ The Southern papers by scores are coming out for Douglas, and placing his name at the head of their columns for the next Presidential nomination.

Was Jacob Cresswell Instructed for Fry?

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 23, 1860.

WM. LEWIS—*Dear Sir:*—Yours of the 21st came to hand. I had not seen the *Union*, and previous to your letter, was not aware that they denied the passage in our Covenvention of the Fry resolution—that is, the resolution instructing our delegate to go for Jacob Fry, Jr., for Governor, in the State Convention. The resolution was passed, and so declared by me from the Chair, without a dissenting voice. Yours truly,

D. HOUTZ.

MT. UNION, Jan. 21, 1860.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—Yours of this morning is received, and in reply make the following statement:

The late Democratic Convention, of which Dr. Houtz was President, and myself Secretary, did, at their adjourned session, pass a resolution instructing Mr. Cresswell, their delegate to the coming State Convention, to support Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery county, for Governor. The motion was carried by an almost unanimous vote—not over five, if that many, voting nay. After the vote was taken, Mr. Cresswell said he would carry out the instruction, provided Mr. Fry is an Administration man, but that he would vote for no one who did not endorse the Administration of James Buchanan.

Your report of the proceedings of our Convention, agrees in all important points with the minutes kept by me, and consequently, the *Union's* statement that the motion to instruct for Mr. Fry was lost, is not correct.—I have not communicated with Dr. Houtz, but I hesitate not to say that he will endorse my statement.

Yours truly,

J. C. SECHLER.

Lewis charged us a couple of weeks ago with sending copies of *The Union*, unpaid, to persons who were not subscribers. We charged him with committing *the same act*, and stated that we had received two or three copies of the *Globe* marked "refused." He, with his accustomed decency of speech, says this is a "lie," and adds that the Postmaster at Coffee Run tells him there was never a *Globe* returned from that office. This is a mistake which the P. M. has, no doubt, honestly made. We received three copies of the *Globe* from Hopewell township, marked "refused." The name of George Hamilton was upon one—the name of Solomon Linn, we think, upon another—and the name upon the third we do not now recollect.—These are the facts of the case, and had William Lewis a spark of honor or honesty, he would not attempt, by falsehood, "to wriggle" out of the trap which he unconsciously set for himself. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.—*The Union.*

Verily, the way of the transgressor IShard. The very evidence you offer to clear you of the *lie*, convicts you. Solomon Linn has been for years a regular paying subscriber to the *Globe*, and is so still. George Hamilton was also a subscriber to the *Globe* at the time you *say* you received his paper marked "refused," but which has since been discontinued *by us*, for *certain reasons* which appear upon our books. So it appears from the *evidence you offer*, that instead of sending our paper to persons *not* subscribers, we have been sending them to *subscribers* entitled to receive them *free of postage.* As you do not like our plain language, we take back the word "lie," and charge you with having asserted, and still persist in asserting, a FALSEHOOD.

We must be excused for thus torturing the young *lawyer*, who prides himself on being *the* editor of *The Union.* If he should have no better luck in cases in which he *may be* employed, than he has had in his own, it will be some time before he *gains* one. Thus closes this case. Verdict of the people, that R. Milton Speer commenced the case with a li—*falsehood* upon his lips, and the sentence of the Court is, that he pay costs and be committed to the care of honest men, that he may be instructed in the way he should go.

THE IMPUDENCE OF THE FELLOWS.—During the voting in the late County Convention, Post Master Colon and Post Master McNite, took positions on the President's stand and watched every man as he voted. Those who voted for Col. Graffus Miller were read out of the party, and those who voted for Shave-tail were counted as so many true and consistent Democrats. A little sole leather applied to Buck's impudent office-holders, might have given them an idea of what was good manners.

DESERTING THE ROTTEN CLIQUE.—Since our last issue, several Democrats who had been deceived into the belief that the *Union* clique were working for the success of the Democratic party, have called on us and freely denounced the Shave-tail Democracy of that concern. Very few, *if any*, consistent Democrats, will submit without a murmur, to the insult offered the party by forcing Shave-tail over the heads of incorruptible and consistent Democrats.

SHAVE-TAIL'S POLITICAL HONESTY.—Before he was elected a delegate, he pledged himself to endorse Buchanan and Packer's Administrations—and to obey the instructions of the Convention. After he was elected he was for the Buchanan Democracy and nothing else, and repudiated the instructions for Fry. Shave-tail is just the kind of *Democrat* to suit the *consistent* Democracy of the balance of the *Union* clique.

☞ The *Union* says that Shave-tail was not instructed for Fry. Can't come it, Shave-tail; Fry won't bid for your vote; neither can you dispose of it in exchange for a seat in the National Convention. You must remember that every Delegate in the State Convention will be made fully acquainted with your political character at home. You are always in the organization when you want an office, but always out of it when defeated.

CONGRESS.—There is no Speaker yet, but the Union continues whole. The fire-eaters of the South should be hung up with the Browns of the North. With a Gen. Jackson in the Presidential chair, we would not have the country disgraced by the disunionists, who have for weeks, kept the people up to fever heat.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.—By the most careful investigation the whole number known to be dead and missing is eighty-eight.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1860.

HOUSE.—The following resolutions which had previously passed the Senate, came up for consideration. The resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that the firm and dignified course pursued by the representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, who have opposed the present faithless and corrupt National Administration, in the protracted contest in reference to the election of a Speaker, *their patriotic and steadfast determination to* perform their duty as manifested in their continued efforts to secure an organization of the House without delay, and in such a manner as to expose the mal-practices of the Administration, protect the industrial interests of the country and guard the freedom of the Territories, and the rights and Union of the States, and the wise forbearance with which they have refrained from engaging in exciting and angry discussions, while the pledges of the Government remain unredeemed and her honest creditors are suffering, merits the most cordial approval of this General Assembly and the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania remains as ever faithful and true to the Constitution and Union, and determined that they shall be maintained; that the treasonable threats of disunion uttered by the adherents of the present National Administration on the floor of Congress, will not deter her people from the expression of their political views, and the proper protection of her interests, but will be treated with the utmost contempt and scorn, while any attempt to carry such threats into execution, will be met by her most determined resistance.

Mr. Strong strongly censured the language of the resolutions declaring it to be better suited to a bar-room or ward meeting, than to a dignified Legislative body. He moved to go into committees of the whole for special amendment, as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the unreasonable delay in the organization of the House of Representatives at the present and former sessions of Congress—the disorderly debates on questions irrelevant, personal and sectional, inflicting a serious injury upon our interests at home, and tarnishing the national honor abroad, calls loudly for the adoption of a rule by which a Speaker will be elected by a plurality rule, provided the majority fails to elect during the first ten days of the session.

Resolved, That while Pennsylvania is opposed to the introduction of domestic slavery into the free territories of the Union, as derogatory of the dignity of the labor of *freemen, she is not unmindful of the rights of the* sovereign States in which it now exists, and she pledges herself to remain now, as ever, faithful to the Constitution and the Union, and to maintain them inviolate forever. And she also declares that while she has no fellowship with the small band of fanatics that advocate disunion in the North, she regards and treats as powerless, the treasonable threat of secession in the South.

The question being on the final passage of the resolutions,

Mr. Africa spoke as follows:

The last manœuvre of this programme is about to be made; the last act of this grand farce is about to be consummated. The assembled wisdom of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, wearied of the plodding and monotonous operation of legislating for the interests of a single State, must burst the shackles which confine their sphere, and rush heedlessly into the arena of National strife. Not content to mind our own business, we must place our meddling hand upon that which is beyond our legitimate reach, and all for what purpose? Nothing else than to gratify the vaulting ambition of aspirants for political distinction.

To-day I expect to see these resolutions, which have been disturbing the minds of sturdy Senators and zealous representatives for several days past, carried by a strict party vote. By these resolutions the first political firebrand of the session has been cast amongst us, and the Republican party shall be held responsible therefor. The Democratic party, from a variety of causes, now reduced almost to temporary bankruptcy in Pennsylvania, must be smitten while she is down, and the condition of affairs in the National House of Representatives—univesally deplored—laid to her charge. Yet we are told by the Opposition that they have refrained from agitation. Does the state of affairs in this hall sustain such an assertion? We have been sent here by the people of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to protect and advance their interests, and secure their general good. To this end men of all political parties have united. Few political questions need arise in a State Legislature, and those raised in the ordinary course of business can be settled even by strict party votes, without acrimonious debate.

But here we have the humiliating spectacle of a State Legislature—the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—intermeddling in the protracted and shameful contest for the Speakership at Washington. If these resolutions embodied the sentiments of the people of this State upon some national question, and were addressed as a letter of instruction and request to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, then some words of justification might be uttered; as they now stand, *none* can be. The real object is to aid and sustain the Republican members of Congress in their stubborn adherence to Impending Crisis Sherman for Speakership, who is the very embodiment of Abolitionism and the determined enemy of protection to Pennsylvania's interests. All other questions, however vital or important, are submerged into this universal sea of agitation. Everything must yield and succumb to the universal nigger.—Though AFRICAN by name, I deny and protest against any affiliation with the African sympathizers.

The majority of this Legislature are about to sustain by resolution those members of Congress of this State who willingly yield their adherence to John Sherman, and sustaining the man they thereby justify his acts. His name stands recorded on the journals of Congress as denying protection to Pennsylvania's interests. Shall the interests of this mighty empire be made secondry to the cotton of Carolina and the manufactured fabric of Massachusetts? It so appears from the policy pursued by the majority in these halls. The Opposition have hitherto loudly clamored for a tariff—for adequate protection—and now endeavor to elevate to the highest post in the popular branch of Congress, the deadly enemy of their vaunted principle. Is this consistency?

I hesitate not to proclaim myself here, as I have always been, an advocate of adequate protection to our iron and coal. I would not reflect the sentiments of my constituency if I did otherwise. I would be false to myself and false to duty to my people, if either, by word or act, I aided or encouraged the election of a man who would strike down the very interests which are the life and blood of my iron and coal county. At this crisis in national affairs, at this juncture of financial depression, I look to my native county. Her giant mountains are imploring to be relieved of their mineral treasures. Alas! they beg in vain. With a few exceptions, the smoke has ceased to rise from her furnaces; the molten metal is chilled; the welcome music of the forge is no longer heard; the merry hum of business, and the cheerful voices at daily toil no longer fall like sweet melody upon the ear. All is desolation. The silence and stillness of death reign supreme. The sturdy forgeman, finding his occupation gone, is turned houseless and homeless upon our sterile hills to earn his scanty bread. And how long, sir, is this condition of affairs to exist? Just so long as the pretended friends of protection will deceive us with plausible stories and empty promises. Just so long as *such* friends in Congress and out of it nourish and sustain the recorded enemy of our industry. Yet I doubt not that these resolutions will be passed by the unanimous vote of the Opposition.

The effect of the passage of these resolutions upon Congress will be to gratify the persistent Shermanites, and disgust dignified conservative men with the servile obedience of the majority here to the behests of party. Peace, union and national tranquility are objects less sought after than the triumph of John Sherman. The people at home—ever watchful of their representatives—cannot but deprecate this movement, and will seal their condemnation of it.

The fierce and denunciatory resolutions of the gentleman from Washington, which were calculated to frighten and exterminate the few relics of the Democracy upon this floor, appear to have to yield to the "cunningly devised" pronunciamento of the Senate.—Where is the valor of that gentleman? Must he too bow in humble submission to his superiors in the other Chamber? After all, this mountain in labor has brought forth that which is not very satisfactory to either wing of the Opposition. The resolutions are too mild for the northern line representatives—indiscreet for those from the southern border, and obnoxious to the friends of protection.—Yet, notwithstanding all this, the bitter pill must be taken. Party tactics demand the passage of these resolutions, and who dares to falter in their support. In favor of the passage of these resolutions which are to be driven at the point of the bayonet, will be recorded the votes of members, who, on to-morrow, will be earnest and clamorous for the passage of the tariff resolutions now upon our files. Everything near and dear to Pennsylvania must be subservient to the unceasing warfare upon a local institution of our sister States or sacrificed upon the altar of party.

Is this hall to be converted, as has been remarked by my friend from Montgomery, "into an arena of strife and partizan discord?" Have the members upon this floor so far forgotten their duty as to permit the time of the House to be occupied in the proposition and discussion of questions purely partizan in their nature, upon which there must exist differences of opinion as dissimilar as our respective party creeds? The farcical performance has now been introduced, and I ask how long shall it continue?

Sirs, we have other duties to perform than to think and talk "nigger," and waste time and money in the discussion of subjects which do not interest us as the people of a State.—Pennsylvania is laden with debt. The energies of her people are crippled. Every enterprise calculated to develop her immense resources, and employ her millions of citizens is weighed down with taxation. Here then is a field amply large to occupy the varied talents of her legislators. Let us lay aside the "nigger." Let us cease the profitless interference with National questions, and work earnestly, vigorously, and determinedly to redeem our good old Commonwealth from her thraldom, and make her once more free.

A lengthy debate upon the merits of the resolutions ensued, and was participated in by Messrs. Wilson, Hill, Gordon, Williston, Byrne and Smead.

The question being on the final passage of the resolutions,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Smead and Mr. Bayard, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Austin, Barlow, Barnsley, Bayard, Brewster, Bryson, Burley, Butler, Cassell, Craig, Davis, Darboraw, Eckman, Ellmaker, Espey, Frazer, Gochring, Gordon, Graham, (Butler,) Graham, (Washington,) Gunnison, Hayes, Hofius, Keneagy, Kinney, Kistler, Lawrence, (Washington,) M'Curdy, M'Gonigal, Mann, O'Neill, Pancoast, Peirce, Pennell, Pressley, Preston, Proudfoot, Ridgway, Rouse, Shafer, Sheppard, Smead, Strong, Sultzbach, Taylor, Teller, Thompson, Turner, Varnum, Wagenseller, Walker, Wildey, Williams, Williston and Wilson—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Achenbach, Africa, Bates, Beardsley, Benton, Brodhead, Byrne, Chapin, Cope, Coulter, Custer, Dismant, Donnelly, Duffield, Dunlap, Fleming, Gray, Hill, Jackson, Knight, Long, McDonough, Manifold, Maurer, Miller, Morrison, Oakes, Power, Smith, Stone and Stoneback—31.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20, 1860.

The Speaker called the House to order at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Miles.

The Clerk read the Journal of Thursday.

Mr. Wagenseller offered a resolution relative to a certain road bill in Union county, which was agreed to.

Mr. Coulter asked leave to make a statement. Leave was given.

Mr. Coulter spoke as follows:

Yesterday when the tariff resolutions were before this House, I, in connection with the other Democrats on this floor, desired to give them my hearty, my cordial support, and although the preamble was in some respects objectionable, the resolutions themselves embraced my sentiments, and, as I believe, the sentiments of the people I represent. I refrained, sir, from expressing my views at length, hoping the resolutions (apart from any partizan feeling) would receive an unanimous vote. In this, however, I was mistaken. The obnoxious amendment of the gentleman from Allegheny, induced me, sir, to vote against the resolutions, *as amended.*

The minority in this House, entertaining the same view, desire, sir, to present this, our protest against the amendment, setting forth our reasons for voting against the resolutions.

I therefore ask, sir, that this protest be read by the Clerk, entered on the Journal, and published in the *Legislative Record.*

Mr. Coulter then offered the following protest:—

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, deem it alike due to themselves and to the constituency which they represent, to enter upon the Journal of this House their reasons for the votes given by them yesterday upon the final passage of the "Joint resolution (No. 11) on the subject of the tariff."

They yield to none in earnest devotion to the true and abiding interests of this great Commonwealth. Whatever tends to promote her progress, to foster and protect her iron, mining and other industrial interests, and thus add to her wealth, will ever commend itself to, and receive, the hearty support of the undersigned.

The resolutions as they stood, without the amendment of the gentleman from Allegheny, (Mr. Bayard,) would have received our willing votes. We believe that the united voice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania when expressed, would be heard in unmistakable tones in approval of the sentiments contained in said resolutions, here inserted, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to earnestly endeavor, by their votes and influence, to procure such a revision of the revenue laws as will restore the national credit, prevent excessive importation of foreign products, and secure to American labor and enterprise an ample reward.

Resolved, That the views of the Governor of this Commonwealth, as expressed in his late annual message, in favor of placing the revenue laws upon such a basis as to afford to our great mining and manufacturing interests the largest incidental protection, and to substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties on articles which from their nature are of equal or nearly equal value, or to change the foreign to a home valuation, are eminently sound and practical, and meet the approval of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and members of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

But we were constrained to place ourselves upon the record against the resolutions as amended, because that amendment asserts that which is untrue in point of fact, and which the Journals of Congress abundantly testify to be unfounded.

The history of the Democratic party we point to with pride. That history is that of the country. Whatever of prosperity, of power, of wealth she possesses has been produced by the dominancy of that party, on whose rolls we are proud to have our names inscribed as humble members, and therefore when, in the amendment of the member from Allegheny, it is asserted or alleged, that "experience proves that no protection can be expected from the national Democracy who have modified or repealed the only measures which afforded relief since 1842," duty demands that we shall not be silent. Hence, although a minority of this House, we are determined that neither we, nor the party to which we belong, shall be held responsible for evils for which alone those who are arrayed against us must answer before the people.

Again, when it is attempted to charge upon the distinguished son of Pennsylvania, who now occupies the Presidential chair, that he is either faithless or insincere in his attachment to her interests, we must also be found in earnest protest. The history of his long life is but an exhibition of a constant desire for the advancement of Pennsylvania's welfare. When her interests were in jeopardy, there has been no more zealous champion found to interpose in her behalf. His record upon this question is ever consistent with itself. Always true to her, it is now too late for him to be assailed.

The Republican majority of this House, well knowing that the undersigned would act in harmony with the views entertained upon the subject of the tariff by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and would vote for the resolutions as reported, in order to prevent a proper expression of our sentiments on this question, appended to the resolutions the obnoxious amendment, containing an attack upon the party to which we belong.—They thus sought to become the exclusive advocates of protection, a claim to which they have no title, and to cast approbrium upon our political organization.

CHARLES H. HILL,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
JOHN W. COULTER,
JOHN M. FLEMING,
JOHN DISMANT,
DAVID STONEBACK,
JOHN POWER,
JACOB COPE,
J. F. EILENBERGER,
E. PENN SMITH,
SOLOMON L. CUSTER,
JOSHUA S. MILLER,
GEORGE A. ACHENBACH,
H. B. BEARDSLEE,
ROBERT CRANE,
JESSE W. KNIGHT,
CHARLES D. BRODHEAD,
SAMUEL J. OAKES,
A. M. BENTON,
JOHN MANIFOLD,
GEORGE BATES,
JAMES DONNELLY,
PATRICK M'DONOUGH.

Mr. Coulter moved that the document be printed in the *Legislative Record.*

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) opposed the printing of the document, as it reflected on the action of the majority of the House.

Mr. Collins also would vote against the printing. The statements of the protest were not all true.

Mr. Hill thought it was a single act of courtesy.

Further debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Smead, Davis, Kinney, Austin and Pinkerton.

Mr. Beadslee desired to know what the *Record* publishers were bound to print?

Mr. Africa said that the *Record* was to be a true and faithful transcript of the proceedings of the House, and the protest *was* a part of the proceedings.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) opposed both the subject matter, and the language of the protest.

Mr. Africa defended it, and reiterated the views yesterday expressed, viz: That the Democratic party would have endorsed the Tariff resolutions, had not an offensive and untimely amendment been appended.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) alleged that the protest could not even be entered on the Journal, as it reflected on the majority of the House. Under the rules, it had also been handed to the Clerk at too late a day. He raised these points of order.

The Speaker decided that the protest did reflect on the majority of the House. He suggested that erasures be made to obviate this.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) moved to postpone for the present.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Africa refused to make any alterations in the document.

Mr. Lawrence, (Washington,) then modified his motion so as to postpone indefinitely.

On this motion the ayes and noes were called, and the result was: ayes 57, nays 22. The vote was a strict party one.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have accounts from California, overland, to the 30th ult. The Legislature was to meet on the 2d inst., and unusual interest appears to attach to the election of United States Senator in place of Mr. Broderick. The inauguration of Gov. Latham was to take place on the 9th. Gov. Weller and Gen. Denver were the principal candidates for Senator. Great suffering is reported in Carson Valley from a scarcity of provisions. Mining operations had been suspended in some districts on account of the snow, and much suffering prevailed among the Indians of Honey Lake Valley, who were dying from cold and hunger. Cattle were also starving on account of the scarcity of hay, which was worth $150 a ton. The dates from Oregon are to December 14. The gold excitement still continued. Reports of Indian depredations were prevalent at Portland.

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1860, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Diaries for 1860, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Illinois---The Presidency.

The regular Democratic State Convention of Illinois, met at Springfield on the 4th inst., elected delegates to the Charleston Convention, and unanimously instructed them for Stephen A. Douglas.

We record the fact with pride. It was a proud day for Douglas, for the country, for the Democracy. Every other free State that has yet elected delegates has instructed for that illustrious Statesman, or chosen men known to be in his favor; and now, the crowning act of all, the ONLY DEMOCRATIC State among the free States this side the Pacific border, a State which has remained true to the principles of the party in spite of the apostacy, the gold, and the disorganizing efforts of the National Administration, has spoken loudly in favor of the Man of the People, the Champion of the Cause!

Is not this significant? How can the Democracy of the nation resist the voice of the only free State that has never yet, in any emergency, deserted the Democratic banner? How can the Charleston Convention reject the man, the Statesman, of that great North Western Commonwealth, when she asks his nomination? It cannot be done—at least nothing but the most stupendous corruption can do it. And if done by corruption, what chance of success would the candidate of corruption have with the people?

Stephen A. Douglas will go into the Charleston Convention with a clear *majority* of Delegates in his favor, indicating the popular will; and, if he should be defeated by unrighteous combinations of jealous rivals; or by the interference of the Federal Government through its gold or its patronage; or by the treachery of those elected as his friends—the successful nominee would be greeted with a storm of indignation throughout the length and breadth of this Union; and his election could only be effected by a miracle.

Douglas is emphatically the candidate of the Democratic people; *they* ask his nomination; they have already chosen a *majority* of delegates to the National Convention in his favor; they pledge themselves to elect him, if nominated; they expect his nomination; and if they are disappointed through the connivances of mere trading politicians, upon the heads of those politicians will fall the weight of their displeasure, the fierceness of their wrath.

The voice of the MAJORITY *must be respected and obeyed.—Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

Jacob Fry, Jr., in Dauphin County.

By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which we publish to-day, it will be seen that the Delegates chosen to the State Convention, were *unanimously instructed to vote for* Jacob Fry, Jr., for Governor. The Convention was a large one, every Township or District, with a single exception, being represented; and, in point of intelligence and respectability, we are assured, it was fully equal to any heretofore held. Indeed, *we* do not remember of ever having witnessed a finer or more respectable body of men promiscuously thrown together upon an occasion of similar import.

The absorbing question among the people of this county was that of the Governorship; and when we contemplate the great unanimity of the choice of the Convention, as enunciated in the resolution of instruction, it carries with it a significance which we can not permit to pass by with indifference. Mr. Fry has, for a number of years, been a resident among us, and is well known to the people of Dauphin county. In his position as Auditor General, he has frequently been brought into close contact with our most prominent business men, who have thus acquired a full knowledge of his capacity and inflexible integrity as a public officer. He is known and regarded here as an honest man, whose whole aim has been to discharge the duties of his office with an eye single to the interests of the State. We believe he is to-day the strongest and most available candidate yet named, and *if* nominated, would be elected beyond the shadow of a doubt.—*Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

The Governorship.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph*, one of the best conducted and most influential independent journals in this State, in a letter from Harrisburg to its editor, has the following speculation in regard to the Gubernatorial question.

"The Governorship is beginning to excite much attention here. The three special candidates—Covode, Curtin, and Taggart, on the side of the People's party are quite busy—particularly Taggart and Curtin—the former is here, there, and everywhere. There is not a hole or corner of the State but he is there, and I am informed, talks to everybody confidently of his nomination! He is, however, doomed, I think, to disappointment. Even if it should be otherwise, I do not believe he can be elected. He has no personal, and certainly no State popularity. If the Democrats would behave like sensible people—let Buchanan and his Administration go to the dogs—and re-nominate Gov. Packer, *he would be victorious.* We can get no one in his place, on either side, who will fulfill the duties better, if nearly so well. He has, indeed, proved himself to be an able, upright, old-fashioned Pennsylvania Executive; and his administration has been one of the most successful on record."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Last week Judge Jordan, of Northumberland county, decided, in reference to an exemption note, under the act exempting from levy and sale property of the value of three hundred dollars, that the words, "And without any relief from the Homestead Exemption Law," added to the ordinary note, constituted a good and valid exemption note, and, in action of tresspass for the sale of property on such note, instructed the jury to find for the defendant. The Judge very properly stated that the object of the party making the note was to waive an exemption, and it could refer to nothing else than the three hundred dollars exemption law. This decision is, we believe, in accordance with a recent decision of the Supreme Court, not yet reported.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota, met at St. Paul on Thursday, to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision; opposing the reopening of the slave trade; denouncing the Harper's Ferry raid; declaring Stephen A. Douglas to be the first choice for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates to the Charleston Convention, from Minnesota, to vote for him as long as such support will prove available, and declaring that the Minnesota Democracy will support the Charleston nominee, whoever he may be.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

COMMONWEALTH PROCEEDINGS.—We give below the full proceedings of the Quarter Sessions, in the Commonwealth cases and Common Pleas:

Commonwealth vs. Henry Dougherty—Indicted for selling liquor without license.—True bill. Verdict, guilty. Sentence to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Lewis—The indictment against defendant, was for selling liquor to persons of intemperate habits. A true bill was returned; and a verdict of not guilty, and defendant and prosecutor jointly pay costs, rendered by the jury.

Same vs. Chas. Marshall—Indictment burglary. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Same vs. Isaac Kyler—Indictment, burglary. True bill. Nolle prosequi entered by District Attorney.

Same vs. George Lytle—Indicted for burglary. True bill. Nolle prosequi entered.

Same vs. Isaac Kyler, Geo. Lytle and Chas. Marshall—Defendants were indicted for arson. True bill. District Attorney enters a nolle prosequi.

Same vs. Same—Indicted for assault and battery. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each; the costs of prosecution, jointly, and Isaac Kyler be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of 3 months; Geo. Lytle, 2½ months, and Chas. Marshall, 1 month.

Same vs. A. C. Myton—Indicted for assault and battery. True bill. Verdict not guilty, but defendant pay half the costs.—Sentence deferred to next term.

Same vs. Dr. G. R. Thomas—Indictment: Fornication and bastardy. True bill. Indictment quashed, and defendent ordered to enter into recognizance, in $500, for his appearance at next session.

Same vs. Bartley Thompson—Indicted for larceny. True bill. Continued.

Two other bills for the same offence, against same defendant, were returned by the Grand Inquest, but as the Federal authorities have made a requisition for the prisoner, on a charge of mail robbery, the cases were continued.

CIVIL LIST

Orlady and McCullough vs. Myton. The jury found for plaintiffs $80 and costs.

John Lyon et. al. vs. John R. Stonebreaker et. al.—Ejectment. Cause reached. Jury called and sworn, and upon hearing defendant's counsel gives judgment.

Mary Irvin vs. Wm. Reed—Summons in Dower. Verdict for plaintiff.

R. McBurney vs. L. D. Tate and Jane Tate—Appeal &c. Verdict for defendant.

Same vs. Wm. Mitchell—Appeal &c. Jury called and sworn and upon hearing plaintiffs takes non suit.

Benj. F. Rhodes vs. John M. Stonecroad—Trespass, &c. Jury finds for the defendant.

ITEMS.—Items are as scarce as June bugs in mid-winter. We have traveled this town from one end to the other, through mud ankle deep almost, in search of "ye item," but found 'nary one. What will we do to feast the public mind on? We know they expect a notice of this and of that, but where will we get the material wherewith to manufacture them? No dog fights, no *brute* fights, no drunken fellows, (thank fortune,) no runaway horses, no nothing, but pol(y)itics, pol(y)ities, from morning till night, and as we don't happen to be a dabbler in the dirty pool of politics, we wont say "nothing" about it. The only thing worthy of mention, and which, perhaps, may be *news* to our readers is, that we have had delightful weather for a week past. So much so, that we are almost inclined to think this the month of May instead of January. Ex-R.

☞ If any of our readers want a good daguerreotype, ambrotype or melainotype, we would advise them to call on our friend Mr. J. G. Camp, at his gallery, in the room over the Bank. In connection with the picture business, Drs. Locke & Camp are prepared to extract or fill teeth in the most workman-like manner, and on the shortest possible notice. Dr. Locke also prepares and keeps for sale an excellent article of tooth wash, which makes the teeth of pearl whiteness in a very few applications, and is pleasant to the taste. Give them a call. *

☞ Life and Travels of Alexander Von Humboldt, by Bayard Taylor, in one handsome volume, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, where a fine assortment of readable books for old and young can always be found, and purchased for less money than at any other store in the country. Quick sales and small profits.

THE TONNAGE TAX.—We publish in to-day's *Globe* a communication advocating the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. As the *Globe* is independent, we shall as freely publish communications of a respectable character and length on the opposite side of the question.

☞ The History of all Religions, by Smucker, just published and for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book Store. Also, Hymn Books and Pocket Bibles with and without clasps.

☞ Ten hundred and thirty-seven tons of coal were brought down from the Broad Top mines, in one day last week.

☞ The Tribune Almanac and Political Register, for 1860, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

The Tonnage Tax.

The prejudice which exists in this community, in regard to the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, naturally leads reflecting men to consider the justness of such a state of feeling. It is the opinion of many, that if such a tax is not strictly legal, (since the sale of the State works) nevertheless it is *highly expedient* that such a tax should be imposed, yielding as it does, such a handsome revenue to our State government.

The plausable idea, that a quarter million of dollars is dropping annually into the lap of our State Treasury, as if showered upon us by some goddess of fortune, is, when stripped of its surrounding attractions, but a miserable and terrible affliction, which we are now, we may say, unconsciously bearing, and *still earnestly demanding, should continue to be inflicted upon us.*

The question which interests us all, is this: Will the *Local Traffic* be benefitted by the repeal of the Tonnage Tax? We answer.—Most unquestionably it will. It can be conclusively shown, that we who live immediately on the line of the Penna. Railroad, are the persons who are compelled to pay this Tonnage Tax.

The competition carried on by the four great rival Railroad companies, for the western or through freight, necessarily renders it impossible for the Penna. R. R. Co. to have a *sufficient margin* (between the cost of transporting the through freight, and the amount received for carrying it) *to cover the proportion of the Tonnage Tax, which would properly belong to it.* Consequently the Tonnage Tax as long as it exists, *must wholly be derived from the assessments on local traffic.*

Now, inasmuch as our coal, lumber, bark, &c., are by law exempt from this taxation, it must, necessarily, cause a most unjust and cruel increase of Tariff Rates upon all other classes of goods, which, by the law, are not exempt from this tax.

A car load of any material, carried at the lowest rate of the Penna. Railroad, between this point and Philada. *will have an additional tax of about three dollars, to cancel the Tonnage Tax on said loading*—if it should not happen to be one of the items specified by law as exempt from taxation.

If our shippers of bark, hoop poles &c., had to pay a tax of three dollars on every car they loaded, they would have a little taste of the practical workings of this unjust taxation.

Now if the coal, lumber and bark interests of our State are relieved from this taxation by the act itself, is it just that the other resources of our State should bear it? The counties between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, adjacent to the line of the Penna Railroad should be unanimous in demanding the immediate repeal of this Tax, as they are simply paying this money out of their own pockets, into the State Treasury, for the benefit of other portions of the State.

It is impossible to ask the Penna Railroad to do much to develop the local trade, or to reduce the tariff rates on local merchandise, until this tax is removed. Should it be removed the Penna Railroad Co., can and will do a great deal for the local freight, and it is manifestly the true interests of our merchants, farmers, and the community in general, to give this matter their careful consideration, and they will, beyond all doubt, be convinced that self interest, and all business considerations demand the repeal of the Tonnage Tax.

CITIZEN.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 25, 1860.

MONMOUTH, WARREN Co. Ill., Jan. 17, 1860.

EDITOR GLOBE:—When last I wrote you, I was away out at "Far West," in Missouri, about the last of November—from that point I returned on the Railroad to a place called Laclede, Linn Co., from which place I traveled in a buggy, down to the Missouri river, at Brunswick, Chariton county; from there I traveled on foot, out to Bynumville, a distance of about 30 miles—the weather had turned very cold, and the ground was frozen as hard as *cast iron*. I found before reaching the end of my journey several fine blisters on each foot, and my legs as stiff as a Spavined horse; however, I made some twenty-eight miles of the road in one day. I put up at a farm house, where I was very kindly cared for, and when I thawed out, at a rousing log fire in a big outside chimney fire-place, over which the lady of the house was *cooking supper*, and *roasting* herself into the bargain. The country is more broken through Chariton county than Caldwell and Livingston, and is more settled. As yet, the settlers are principally in and about the timber. Bynumville consists of one house, in which the P. O. of that name is kept. It is owned by Robt. Carmon, Esq., formerly of Alexandria, Pa., who is post master, and is making a very fine farm, and appears to be living quite at home. I stayed at, and in the immediate vicinity of Bynumville, from Saturday morning, till the next Thursday morning; found my brother and family all well, and as well as Mr. Carmon's folks, well pleased with the country.—On Sabbath I attended preaching in a log meeting house in the neighborhood—the meeting house belonged to the Baptist denomination, but is open to others, when not used by themselves. The day I attended, it was occupied by a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. James Vincent, a Kentuckian by birth, a grandson of the leader of the "Paxton boys," of Pennsylvania. He tells of the exploits of his Grand Sire, as though it was something to be proud of, though I believe the act was then, and still is very generally condemned. I passed some time in hunting, but as it was very cold, and being out of practice, I did not make it pay very well—I killed one *lame* wild goose, three pheasants, a few squirrels, and *scared* quite a number of wild turkeys.

From Bynumville I traveled up to the railroad to Stockton—twelve miles—the road leads through timber most of the way, water appeared to be scarce, and all the wells I noticed, were "*overshot wells*"—that is, the welis are dug and walled up, and the water conveyed into them by spouts from the roof of the house, smoke houses, and other outbuildings. The clay is of such a nature that it will hold all the water spouted into them, without wasting a particle; of course during long dry spells the water fails, and again in wet weather the subsoil will not permit the surplus water to pass into it, and the result is, that the soil becomes saturated to such an extent, that it cannot be plowed, and the roads become very muddy. From Stockton I came to Quincy, by Railroad. At Macon city, the road intersects the North Missouri Railroad, leading to St. Louis. At this point the negroes for the South, left our train, to take the railroad to St. Louis. I noticed about forty head of that kind of stock. If every train brings as many, the North Western counties of Missouri will soon be cleared out. Although I saw some rough and broken land in Missouri, my impression is, that it is in general a good soil, and will doubtless make a good country—though the subsoil is entirely different from this section of country, the soil appears much the same.

Times are getting a little brighter here, than they were. Corn is selling at, from 35 to 40 cents per bushel, and as the crop was a fair one, and stock more scarce than usual, a large amount will be shipped at this place. Further North, the early frost damaged the corn, so that there is none for sale. We have had good weather for out door work this winter; the roads were never better; it was icy for several days of last week, making it dangeous for pedestrians. I heard of several falls about town, but no serious accident to life or limb. I understand that Mrs. Campbell, of North Henderson, the mother of Maj. Campbell, of your town, was so unfortunate as to fall and break one of her arms, but was doing well under the circumstances; tonight it is snowing—but I must bring my letter to a close. J. P.

The Union Must Be Preserved.

The following plain talk and sensible article, concerning the feeling that exists in some parts of the south in regard to the dissolution of the Union, and the forming of a Southern republic, we copy from the *Louisville* (Kentucky,) *Democrat*, which says: "The Union is ours. Let those who strive to pervert it, go out." It reads as follows:

"There are some people in the south, and particularly in South Carolina, who look to a Southern Republic as the cure for all political maladies. The millennium will come as soon as one can be formed. Now this is all unstatesmanlike and foolish. This Southern Republic would be, like all governments, no better than it ought to be. The same disposition to magnify and exaggerate inconveniences or real evils will remain. There must be somebody to find fault with, and many to find fault. This Union is as good as any that will ever be made of its parts. There is no government which has not had greater difficulties to contend with than ours. There is no one where people are so free, where persons and property are more secure. We have no right to assume that these evils will grow worse, and apprehend that they must become insufferable. We have still reason to expect that wrongs will be appreciated and rectified. At any rate, we need not expect that when they become insufferable and we must end them, that we shall get into a political Paradise in a Southern confederacy. There is no government without its evils, and great ones.

We are not in any event, for going out of the Union. We have complied with its conditions. The Union is ours. Let those who strive to pervert it, go out. We can defend our rights in the Union, if we must do it, by force. The old Constitution is good enough. We shall not get a better; and we don't want it altered. Let those who disregard it go out of the Union. We prefer driving them out to going out ourselves."

HEAVY INSOLVENCY.—Probably the heaviest case of insolvency that ever came before an American Court, was brought to the consideration of Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas of New York, on Wednesday last, on application of Suydam, Sage & Co., for relief under the insolvent act, the firm having liabilities to the amount of nearly $3,000,000. The petition for relief was opposed by four gentlemen for themselves and a large number of creditors. Suydam, Sage & Co., were for many years the heaviest operators in flour in the American market, and were supposed to be possessed of immense wealth. A succession of great losses, during the last general panic, compelled them to succumb, which they did to the tune of millions. Unable to effect a settlement with many of their creditors, they now propose to force one through the medium of the insolvent law, and the probabilities are that they will, after a protracted course of litigation, prove successful.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—The Express from Pike's Peak arrived at Leavenworth on the 12th, with $21,805. The Denver City *News* says that $90,000 in gold had been sent by Express since October.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Tennessee delegation to the Charleston Convention is pledged to Andrew Johnson. Their second choice is said to be Mr. Douglas.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

FITS! WHY PROMINENT.

For a long time there was a paragraph making its regular weekly appearance in our columns, with the brief, but emphatic words "Fits! Fits!" always at the head, to some an offensive caption, but not so to the benevolent and humane, who could sympathize in the sorrows of others. Some persons are shocked at any indication of disease, and are even thrown into nervous excitement on witnessing a hearse or a coffin. Such are to be pitied.—We should always strive to look disease and even death in the face with calmness, and especially take every opportunity for alleviating disease. Viewed in this light, the advertisements of S. S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., possess a certain interest, and those who know of any one suffering from Epilepsy, Spasms, or Fits of any kind, should feel it a pleasure to cut out his advertisement, or in some other way send word to the afflicted of the great value of his remedies. They can be sent to any part of the country by mail. Price, $3 per box. Two $5. Twelve, $24.

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Jas. A. Reed, assisted by Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. JAMES A. BROWN to Miss HANNAH A. REED, all of Huntingdon, Pa.

From the above happy couple, we received a liberal share of CAKE. May their honey moon be continued through a long and prosperous life.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. S. R. Reid, Mr. BENJ. K. NEFF, of Porter township, to Miss MARY A. DRAYTON, of this place.

On the 22d inst., at the residence of Mr. Jacob Hetrick, on the Lick Ridges, by Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. PETER HETRICK and Miss ELIZABETH AUMAN, both of Marklesburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

On the 22d December, 1859, by the same, Mr. FREDERICK GARNER, of Penn township, and Miss ELIZA MORNINGSTAR, of Juniata township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.—There is no shipping demand for Flour, and mixed brands are freely offered at $5,50 ₰ bbl. The sales to the retailers and bakers are limited from this figure up to $6 for common and extra brands; $6,12½@6,50 for extra family, and $6.75@7,25 for fancy. Rye flour was offered at $4,25 and Corn Meal at $3,75 ₰ bbl., but there are no buyers for either. The demand for Wheat is limited but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1400 bus good Penna. Red at $1.35@1,36 ₰ bus. No sales of White. Rye is wanted at 93 cents. Corn is dull.—Small sales of yellow at 76 cts. in the cars. Oats are one cent ₰ bus lower. Sales of 200 bus prime Penna., in store, at 44 cents ₰ bushel.

NOTICE.—Application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to incorporate the members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Spruce Creek, into a body corporate in law, under and by the style and title of "The First Presbyterian Church of Spruce Creek," and a charter of Incorporation will be granted by said Court at April Term next (1860,) if no reason to the contrary be then shown. Published

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

January 25, 1860–4t.

TAYLOR & CREMER,

AT THE

HUNTINGDON NURSERIES,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name.

Standard Apple trees at 18¾ cts. each—$16 per 100.
Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—$12,50 to $15 per 100.
Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to $1 each—$30 to $60 per 100.
Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.
Standard Cherry trees 37½ to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.
Plum trees 50 cts.
Apricot 40 to 50 cts.
Nectarine 25 cts.
Grape Vines 25 cts. to $1,00.
Silver Maple trees 62½ to $1,00 each.
European Ash 75 cts. to $1.00.
European Larch 75 cts. to $1,50.
Norway Spruce 50 cts. to $1,00.
American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to $1,50.
American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ 50 cts., to $1,50.
Strawberry Plants $1,00 per 100, &c., &c.
Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860–3m.

MOULD CANDLES! A large quantity on hand and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at wholesale prices.

W. F. SHAW,
Jan. 18, 1860–1m. Huntingdon, Pa.

GOLD WATCHES! The undersigned gives notice that he has two superior Gold Watches, which he will offer at private sale. They are both New Hunting Case Johnston Watches. Also, a new Silver Lever Watch.

HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 18, 1860.*

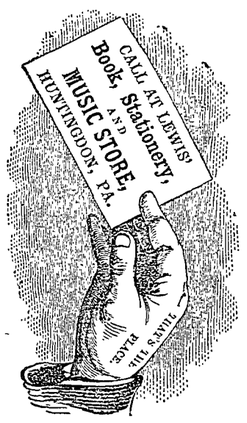
FOR SALE.—The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale his property situate in the village of Shaffersville, near Waterstreet. Said property consists of a quarter acre lot, with two frame houses, frame stable, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected, all in good order and repair. This is a desirable situation for a good mechanic. Terms made easy. Possession given on 1st April.

B. F. BROWN.

Shaffersville, Jan. 18, 1860.*

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A very desirable Brick Store room and grain warehouse, situated in Petersburg, this county. They can be purchased or leased for one or more years, on very easy terms. It is the same stand in which a former operator cleared $30,000 00 in four years. For particulars enquire of E. V. WINGARD, or WILLIAM SHADE, at Petersburg.

Jan. 18, 1860–3t.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

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STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling *immediately* and settling up.

JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

NEW GOODS! LATEST ARRIVAL!! Fisher & McMurtrie have just received another large supply of Winter Goods, comprising the newest and most beautiful styles of DeLaines, Plaids, Merinos, Prints, Ginghams, &c. We solicit a careful examination of our stock, and feel satisfied it is the most extensive and attractive in the county, and will be sold at prices that will induce all to purchase. Give us a call.

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Jan. 4, 1860.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, some time since, a black and white STEER, with a piece out of the right ear, supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

THOS. ANDERSON.

Newburg, Jan. 4, 1860.*

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with a note given by me to Jackson Enyeart, dated the 27th day of December, 1859, for thirty-five dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law, as value therefor was never received by me.

ABRAHAM MOYERS,

Jan. 4, 1860.* Marklesburg.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, on or about the 1st of December, a RED BRINDLE MOOLEY BULL, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN RUSSELL, Sr.

Jan. 4, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

M. STROUS,

HAS JUST OPENED ANOTHER

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

His stock of ready-made CLOTHING is large, and will be sold *cheap* for *cash.*

CALL AND SEE,

AND

SAVE MONEY BY BUYING LOW.

Dec. 21, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ALBUM OF MUSIC FOR 1860,

Containing a choice selection of music and fine embellishments. For sale by

LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
No. 722 Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $3,00, sent by mail, free of postage.

Dec. 14, 1859.

AGENTS WANTED!

TO SELL

CARY'S PATENT CAP

AND

BREAST LANTERN.

To those furnishing satisfactory references, a liberal salary and expenses will be paid. The article is needed by every farmer and mechanic in the country, and will meet with ready sale. For particulars address

J. C. CARY, Patentee,
Dec. 14, 1859. 81 Nassau Street, N. Y.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDING STORE.

JOHN C. ADAMS, CURRIER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings, Lewistown, Pa.

Having opened a store on East Market street, Lewistown, Pa., respectfully calls the attention of consumers to his stock, and LOW PRICES. He will sell

White Sole Leather, at only	33 cents per pound.
Best Red Sole Leather, only	27 cents per pound.
Slaughter Kip, from	$4,00 to 5,50 per piece.
Spanish Kip, from	2,50 to 4,50 per piece.
Upper Leather, from	2,00 to 3.75 per side.
Calf Skins, from	24,00 to 28,00 per dozen.
Men's Morocco, from	75 cents to $3 per piece.
Women's Morocco, from	50 cents to $1.50 per piece.
Pink Linings, from	40 to 75 cents per piece.

All other kinds of Leather at proportionately the same low prices. As all the work is of his own finish, purchasers can rely on getting the best quality.

A large assortment of SHOE FINDINGS always on hand.

Country merchants supplied with Leather, Lasts and Shoe Findings at city prices.

Lewistown, Nov. 30, 1859–3m.

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS,

LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. PHILADELPHIA	EASTWARD. FAST LINE	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 10	6 56	6 23		Newton Hamilton,	12 23	9 53	1 48	
5 19	7 03	6 30		Mt. Union,	12 16	9 46	1 40	
5 35	7 17	6 44		Mill Creek,	12 02	9 32	1 23	
5 49	7 30	6 56		Huntingdon,	11 52	9 21	1 10	
6 06	7 43	7 10		Petersburg,	11 37	9 06	12 52	
6 14	7 50	7 17		Barree,	11 30	8 58	12 43	
6 21	7 55	7 25		Spruce Creek,	11 25	8 53	12 35	
6 38	8 09	7 40		Birmingham,	11 09	8 37	12 19	
6 47	8 16	7 48		Tyrone,	11 02	8 30	12 10	
6 58	8 24	7 58		Tipton,	10 54	8 22	12 00	
7 03	8 28	8 02		Fostoria,	10 50	8 17	11 55	
7 08	8 32	8 06		Bell's Mills,	10 48	8 13	11 50	
7 25	8 45	8 20		Altoona,	10 35	8 00	11 35	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:35 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S *do do do*
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

LATEST BY PENAGRAPH.—The Harpers Ferry excitement is over, Old Brown is dead, or soon will be, quiet is again restored, and the citizens of Huntingdon are out of danger. The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he will be happy to wait on them at his old stand in the Diamond, (just where it used to be,) with choice groceries, confects, fruit, flour, &c., &c., all of which he will be pleased to exchange for cash or country produce at cash prices.

His old friends are always welcome and new ones invited.

He is also agent for T. H. Willson & Co.'s Premium Telegraph Fodder Cutter and Male's Combined Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. As labor saving and economical machines, they are invaluable, and farmers and others interested would do well to call and examine for themselves.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FOR 1859–60. FAREIRA & THOMSON, No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, PHILADELPHIA, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from FURS, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.

The *prices* for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.

FAREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.

N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59–5½m.]

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

For the Farmer.

Thoughts for the Thoughtful.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

MOST of the diseases of sheep are the consequence of debility.

LAMBS should be separated from old sheep. Old and feeble sheep, separated from the rugged.

SHEEP, as well as other animals, should have access to fresh water, when fed on dry food, in winter.

FARMERS who find it necessary to reduce their flocks, should be very particular in selecting those that they keep, and let none but the poorest go from their farms.

SHEEP in winter should have fresh air, shelter from cold winds, a little exercise, occasional change of quarters, *dry*, clean lodging, and nutritious food. A close, damp, low yard is their abominatien.

A CROSS between the South-Down and the Merino makes a very useful and profitable sheep. The wool will sell for nearly as much as the Merino, and the lambs will bring more for the butcher.

SHEEP are perhaps the most profitable stock on suitable land, and with good management; but on unsuitable soil and ill management, they are the least desirable of farm stock. "What the man is worth the land is worth." What the shepherd is worth the sheep are worth.

ALL animals should, if possible, be housed, or provided with shelter. Cattle require much less food when stabled, than when allowed to run at large, as they waste little or none, and comfort is essential to their thrift. More manure is also secured, an object of great consequence to every farmer that understands his true interests. Sheep, if housed, must not be crowded into close stables or houses, as disease is apt to be the result; and all animals require to have their stables well ventilated, to prevent the effects of bad air. Horses are better fed from mangers than racks, and sheep should never have their food so that they draw it from above, as the grass seeds and chaff fall upon and fill their wool, injuring it materially.

IT must never be forgotten by the farmer that there are works of charity and kindness, that more frequently press their claims upon him during the winter, than at any other time. While his happy family is clustered around the cheerful hearth; while his table is loaded with the bounties which a kind Providence, personal industry, and a fruitful soil have given him; while his wood-house is filled, his granaries overflowing, and every reasonable want supplied; he must not forget there are other less favored individuals or families around; children destitute of fire and wood; widows and orphans distressed and destitute, all requiring care, and not to be forsaken while the frosts of winter are upon the earth. For the poor there must be employment; for the destitute there must be a supply; and the honest and industrious, or the unfortunate poor, have claims on the more fortunate, that may not be disregarded.—Well directed charity is one of the few acts of life in which both the giver and the receiver are blessed; let no one then forget the poor.

EVERY drop of milk should be drained from the udder at each milking, for two reasons, that the last pint taken from the cow will make more butter than the first quart, and that the cows will afterwards fail to give just as much milk as is left in the udder.

HORSES should always have plenty of litter in their stables; it answers a double purpose; first, by absorbing and retaining the salts of the urine that fall upon it in a considerable degree, and thus rendering the manure more valuable; and secondly, by preventing in part that liability to swell, to which the feet and legs of a horse are subjected when standing on a hard or plank floor.

NEGLIGENCE and inattention is as inexcusable in the winter as in the summer; and frequently is productive of worse effects.—How often do we see farmers suffer such losses in their flocks and herds from sheer inattention or idleness in the winter, that a year of hard labor and privation will hardly place them in their first position. If cattle and horses were looked to as they should be, or if sheep and swine were not left to get their living by hook or by crook, we should not see so many walking skeletons harnessed or yoked to the plow in the spring, or so many carcases around the fields and roads inviting the crows to their feast. The prudent, careful farmer will consider the winter as the trying time for his stock, and by shelter, and sufficient food, avert its rigor, and prevent its consequences as far as possible.

LAND and labor are the principal sources of public and private wealth. The more fertility we can impart to the one, and the more intelligence we can infuse into the other, the greater will be the returns they make, and the greater our means of happiness; for it is wealth, rightly employed, that enables us to multiply not only our own, but the comforts and happiness of those around us. Yet it is not a few very rich men, or very wise men, be the aggregate of wealth and talent ever so great that give prosperity and greatness to a State. It is the general diffusion, among a whole people, among the rank and file of society, of property and knowledge, and the industry, enterprise and independence which they beget, that renders a State truly respectable and great.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859–1y.

ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL. IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD, for the *Cure* of *Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure* of *Bronchial affections*.
☞ PRICE 50 cts. per BOTTLE.
Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Phila., and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.
October 19, 1859–6m.

HARDWARE
FOR THE MILLION!!!
A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER BEFORE,
AT CITY PRICES, BY
JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance,
1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.
2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from
20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER
Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, &c.
The best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Plain and Figured French Merinos, English Merinos, Fancy and Plain, All Wool De Lains, Plaids, Mousline De Lains, Alpacas, Lavella Cloths, De Barge, Coburgs, Ginghams, Prints, &c.
Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Cotton and All Wool Flannels, Sack Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, Linseys, Brown and Blue Drills, Blankets, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Gauntlets, Cotton and Wool Hoisery. Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, Barred and Plain Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Ladies' Vests, &c.
Also, Woolen Shawls, Waterloo and Bay State, Single and Double Brocha.
Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt, &c.
Also, a large lot of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold cheap.
Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.
☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 12, 1859.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE
ARE NOW OPENING
The largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in this community.
It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for FALL & WINTER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French and English Merinos, All Wool De Laines, (plain and colored.) Nauvau Plaid, Tanjore Lustre, Figured Cashmere, Plaids, Mousline De Laines, Coburgs, Alpaccas, De Barge, Ginghams, Prints, &c.
A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, consisting of Stellas, Double Reversables, Single and Double Brocha, Waterloo, Single and Double Wool Gents Traveling Shawls, &c. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & M'MURTRIE.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie's stock of Dress Goods embraces the choicest styles, and greatest variety to be found in market.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.
Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN
CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND
Send for a Catalogue!!
Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC
THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of *miscellaneous and School* Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1859. 1859.
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.—The undefsigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Sept. 21, 1859.

GOOD NEWS!
WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!
After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.
"IT IS EVEN SO!"
Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. MUDGE'S
EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.
We desire the public to call and examine this truly LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.
BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, *the undersigned*, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott.
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.
The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it. Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.
These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.
May 11, 1859–1y.

GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned having opened out opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, is determined to sell all articles usually kept in Grocery Stores, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
FRANCIS B. WALLACE.
Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A hand-some assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT

Blacksmiths buy at	BRICKER'S.
Carpenters buy at	BRICKER'S.
Builders buy at	BRICKER'S.
Saddlers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Shoemakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Cabinetmakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Farmers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Housekeepers buy at	BRICKER'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS. The best in the country, and cheaper than ever,
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

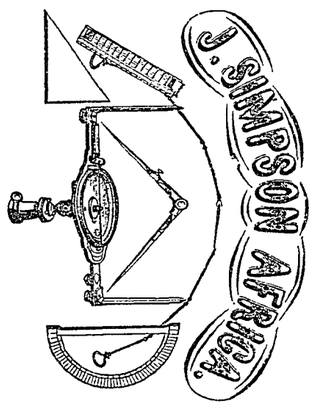
MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.
The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!
J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.
His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
And everything to be found in the most extensive stores His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.
Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.
JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.
TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.
He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.



NOTICE TO ALL!!
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.
CLOCKS, and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

J. BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.
BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

T. P. LOVE,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. R. ALLISON MILLER Dentist,
Office in Brick Row opposite the Court House Huntingdon, Pa.

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon. Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia: J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!
A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BUILDERS
Are requested to call and examine the Hardware, &c., at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

OVERCOATS, of all kinds, cheaper than elsewhere, at
Oct. 1, 1856. H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

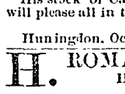
BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

$10,000 REWARD!!
MOSES STROUS,
Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for FALL and WINTER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.
His stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Such as Over Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.
GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.
The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CALF-SKINS AND LININGS,
LASTS AND FINDINGS.
LEVI WESTBROOK,
Has just opened his new stock of BOOTS and SHOES for men, women, boys, misses and children. All kinds of styles for Ladies can be found at his store, and the men will not find fault with his stock for their wear.
His old customers and the public generally, will please call and examine his extensive stock.
His stock of Calf-skins, Linings, Lasts and Findings, will please all in the trade.
LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.
Huntingdon, Oct. 4, 1859.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds. BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIG